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ABSTRACT

This document analyzes patterns in the arrest, judicial management, and correctional placement of female offenders. Data are from several federal databases, including the Children in Custody Census. In 1993, U.S. law enforcement agencies made an estimated 570,100 arrests involving females under the age of 18. Although male offenders still account for most delinquent acts, the relative growth in juvenile arrests involving females was more than double the growth for males between 1989 and 1993. While juvenile arrests for violent crimes increased 33% for males in that period, they increased 55% for females. Findings of this study support the popular contention that female delinquency has increased relatively more than male delinquency in recent years. Juvenile crime is still predominantly a male problem, but if recent trends continue, female delinquents will occupy even more of the time and attention of policymakers, service providers, court officials, law enforcement agencies, and communities and will require more correctional rehabilitation and education. Ten sources are listed for further reading. (Contains 4 figures and 16 tables.) (SLD)

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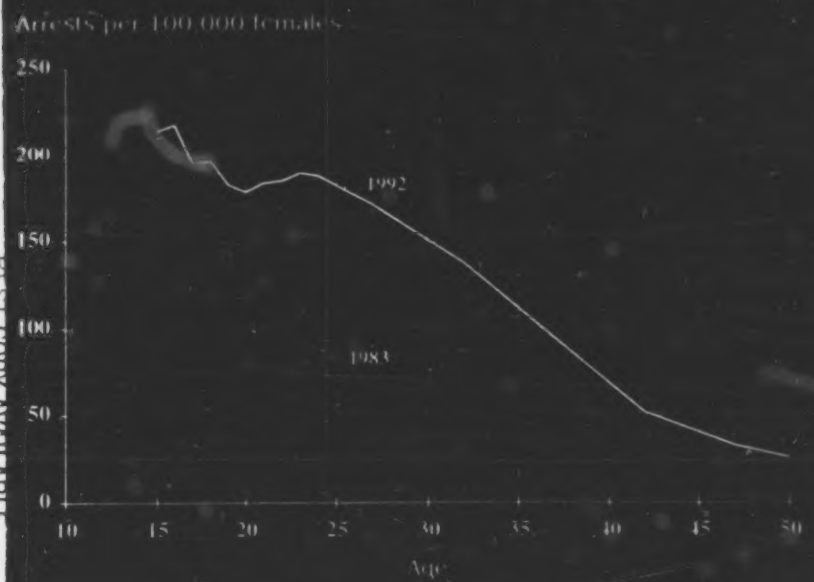
Female Offenders in the Juvenile Justice System

Statistics Summary



Female Violent Crime Arrest Rates Have Increased

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was established by the President and Congress through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, Public Law 93–415, as amended. Located within the Office of Justice Programs of the U.S. Department of Justice, OJJDP's goal is to provide national leadership in addressing the issues of juvenile delinquency and improving juvenile justice.

OJJDP sponsors a broad array of research, program, and training initiatives to improve the juvenile justice system as a whole, as well as to benefit individual youth-serving agencies. These initiatives are carried out by seven components within OJJDP, described below.

Research and Program Development Division develops knowledge on national trends in juvenile delinquency; supports a program for data collection and information sharing that incorporates elements of statistical and systems development; identifies how delinquency develops and the best methods for its prevention, intervention, and treatment; and analyzes practices and trends in the juvenile justice system.

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Concentration of Federal Efforts Program promotes interagency cooperation and coordination among Federal agencies with responsibilities in the area of juvenile justice. The program primarily carries out this responsibility through the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, an independent body within the executive branch that was established by Congress through the JJDP Act.

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Female Offenders in the Juvenile Justice System

Statistics Summary

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September 1996

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Foreword

The appropriate treatment of female offenders by the juvenile justice system is a matter of increasing interest to policymakers, practitioners, and the public. The issue merits our attention and our concern.

Female Offenders in the Juvenile Justice System analyzes patterns in the arrest, judicial management, and correctional placement of female offenders. Citing data from diverse sources, the study notes that females are entering the juvenile justice system more frequently and at younger ages.

Although male juvenile offenders still account for most delinquent acts, the relative growth in juvenile arrests involving females was more than double the growth for males between 1989 and 1993. While juvenile arrests for violent crimes increased 33 percent for males during that period, they increased 55 percent for females. In fact, the ratio of male juvenile arrests to female juvenile arrests declined from eight to one in 1989 to six to one in 1993.

As the involvement of female offenders in delinquent behavior rises, we must enhance our efforts to meet this challenge. Consideration of the changing profile of female delinquency portrayed in this study is an excellent starting point.

Shay Bilchik
Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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The analysis was supported by funds provided to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

Joseph Moone served as OJJDP Program Manager for the project. Both OJJDP and NCJJ gratefully acknowledge the efforts of the many State and local agencies that contributed data to the archive. Their cooperation in fulfilling requests for data and documentation made this work possible.

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Introduction

One of the few indisputable facts in the study of juvenile crime is that young females are far less likely than males to violate the law and become involved in the juvenile justice system. In recent years, however, many people have come to believe that the problem of female delinquency is growing faster than the problem of male delinquency. This belief in the disproportionate growth of female juvenile crime is often embraced by the public, the news media, elected officials, and juvenile justice practitioners. Has there, in fact, been a disparate increase in crime among juvenile females?

In response to these concerns, this study explores several questions: How many females are arrested and processed by the juvenile justice system each year? How does this number compare with that for males? Has the rate and severity of female delinquency changed in recent years? What happens to female juvenile offenders once they are referred to the juvenile court? Are young females handled differently than males, and has the population of females in out-of-home placement changed? These questions are answered using data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program; the National Juvenile Court Data Archive; and the biannual Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, more commonly known as the Children in Custody (CIC) census.

Data from the study indicate the following:

- In 1993, U.S. law enforcement agencies made an estimated 570,100 arrests involving females under the age of 18.
- Between 1989 and 1993, the number of arrests involving female juveniles increased by 23% compared with an 11% increase in arrests of male juveniles.
- The female proportion of all juvenile arrests grew from 21% to 24% between 1983 and 1993.
- Females were responsible for 17% of the growth in juvenile arrests for Violent Crime Index offenses between 1989 and 1993.
- Juvenile courts in the United States handled an estimated 1,489,700 delinquency cases in 1993, 20% of which involved females.
- Between 1989 and 1993, the number of juvenile court cases involving females charged with delinquency offenses increased by 31%, while the number of cases involving males increased by 21%.
- Delinquency cases involving females were less likely than those involving males to be processed formally, more likely to receive probation as the most restrictive disposition, and less likely to result in detention or out-of-home placement.
- Between 1989 and 1993, juveniles charged with person offenses increased as a proportion of the female custody population, growing from 16% to 29% of detained females and from 23% to 31% of committed female offenders.

In 1993, U.S. law enforcement agencies made an estimated 570,100 arrests involving females under the age of 18.

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Juvenile arrests for Violent Crime Index offenses increased by 55% for females.

Arrests of Female Juvenile Offenders

United States law enforcement agencies made an estimated 2.4 million arrests of persons under the age of 18 in 1993 (table 1). Nearly one-fourth (24%) of those arrests involved females. The relative involvement of females varied by offense. Among Violent Crime Index offenses, females were responsible for 6% of juvenile arrests for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 2% for forcible rape, 9% for robbery, and 18% for aggravated assault.[1] Among Property Crime Index offenses, females were involved in 10% of arrests for burglary, 31% for larceny-theft, 14% for motor vehicle theft, and 12% for arson. The female proportion of juvenile arrests for non-Index offenses varied substantially. Females accounted for 4% of juvenile arrests for gambling, 8% for weapons offenses, and 9% for sex offenses but were responsible for 57% of youth arrests for running away from home and 55% for prostitution. Other offenses with high proportions of female arrests included forgery and counterfeiting (35%), embezzlement (41%), and offenses against family and children (36%).

Arrest Trends

Between 1989 and 1993, the relative growth in juvenile arrests involving females was more than double the growth for males (23% versus 11%). Juvenile arrests for Violent Crime Index offenses increased by 55% for females versus 33% for males. As a result, the ratio of male arrests to female arrests for Violent Crime Index offenses declined from 8:1 in 1989 to 6:1 in 1993. Overall, females were responsible for 17% of the growth in the number of juvenile arrests for Violent Crime Index offenses between 1989 and 1993.

Because relatively few juveniles are arrested for murder and rape, changes in arrests for Violent Crime Index offenses are controlled by changes in the number of arrests for aggravated assault and robbery. More specifically, the disparate growth in female arrests for Violent Crime Index offenses is the result of the large increase in the number of aggravated assault arrests for females. Growth in female arrests for aggravated assault was almost double the growth for males, while the growth in robbery arrests for females was only slightly greater than the growth for males.

Arrests for Property Crime Index offenses involving females increased substantially between 1989 and 1993, while the number of male arrests for Property Crime Index offenses declined. Overall, female arrests for Property Crime Index offenses increased by 22% between 1989 and 1993, although male arrests declined by 3%.

For juveniles, female arrests increased more than male arrests in most of the non-Index offense categories. For example, arrests for simple assault and weapons violations increased substantially more among females than males between 1989 and 1993. Similar patterns were found in arrests for disorderly conduct and vagrancy. However, increases in the number of male arrests outpaced the

1 Although this section uses the term "juvenile" to mean all persons under the age of 18, States vary in their legal definitions of juvenile status.

growth in female arrests in cases of fraud, gambling, drug abuse violations, and offenses against family and children.

Table 1: Arrests of Persons Under 18 Years of Age, 1993

Most Serious Offense	Estimated Juvenile Arrests[a] Total	Female	Percent Female	Percent Change 1989–1993 Female	Male
Total	**2,388,800**	**570,100**	**24%**	**23%**	**11%**
Crime Index Total[b]	**836,100**	**189,300**	**23**	**24**	**3**
Violent Crime Index	**138,600**	**18,800**	**14**	**55**	**33**
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	3,800	200	6	35	45
Forcible rape	6,300	100	2	-10	10
Robbery	49,000	4,400	9	43	37
Aggravated assault	79,500	14,100	18	62	33
Property Crime Index	**697,600**	**170,500**	**24**	**22**	**-3**
Burglary	138,100	13,300	10	16	-6
Larceny-theft	462,400	144,200	31	21	-1
Motor vehicle theft	87,400	11,800	14	28	-8
Arson	9,600	1,200	12	53	21
Non-Index Offense	**1,552,700**	**380,800**	**25**	**22**	**16**
Simple assault	185,300	48,100	26	64	38
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,800	2,700	35	14	-1
Fraud	19,800	5,300	27	34	51
Embezzlement	700	300	41	-37	-38
Stolen property offense	42,700	4,700	11	22	-3
Vandalism	142,700	13,700	10	33	23
Weapons offense; possession, etc.	61,200	4,900	8	100	64
Prostitution/commercialized vice	1,100	600	55	-33	-12
Sex offense (excluding rape, prostitution)	19,500	1,700	9	51	20
Drug abuse violation	108,500	12,000	11	-2	3
Gambling	1,300	100	4	47	70
Offense against family/children	4,800	1,700	36	62	75
Driving under the influence	13,300	1,900	14	-31	-33
Liquor laws	113,500	32,300	28	-18	-21
Drunkenness	16,700	2,700	16	-25	-22
Disorderly conduct	145,100	33,200	23	41	23
Vagrancy	3,700	600	17	59	37
All other offenses (except traffic)	384,300	82,700	22	23	21
Curfew and loitering law violation	100,200	28,200	28	48	29
Runaway	180,500	103,300	57	16	10

[a] The FBI does not calculate national estimates for arrests involving persons under the age of 18. The estimates presented in this table were developed by applying the proportion of arrests for persons under the age of 18 within each offense category in the Uniform Crime Reporting sample to the Uniform Crime Reporting's national estimates of total arrests in each offense category. This method was demonstrated in "Arrests of Youth 1990" by Howard Snyder, *OJJDP Update on Statistics*.

[b] Includes Violent Crime Index and Property Crime Index offenses.

Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 1993*

Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Percentages are calculated on unrounded numbers.

Juveniles were responsible for 19% of female arrests for violent crimes.

Juvenile Versus Adult Arrests

Although females were responsible for a greater proportion of juvenile (24%) than adult (19%) arrests in 1993, the female proportion of arrests for most Index offenses was comparable between juveniles and adults (table 2). However, there were variations across offense categories. The female proportion of juvenile arrests was larger than the female proportion of adult arrests for aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft. By contrast, females were responsible for a smaller proportion of juvenile than adult arrests for murder and arson.

Nonetheless, the female proportion of arrests among both juveniles and adults increased between 1983 and 1993. Although slight variations existed among offenses, changes in the female proportions of juvenile and adult arrests were similar for Violent Crime Index and Property Crime Index offenses.

Variations also occurred across offense categories in the overall proportion of female and male arrests that involved juveniles. In 1993, 21% of all female arrests involved youth under the age of 18 compared with 16% of male arrests (figure 1). Juveniles were responsible for 19% of female arrests and 18% of male arrests for Violent Crime Index offenses in 1993. The youth proportion of female arrests for Property Crime Index offenses was slightly lower than the corresponding proportion for males (31% versus 34%).

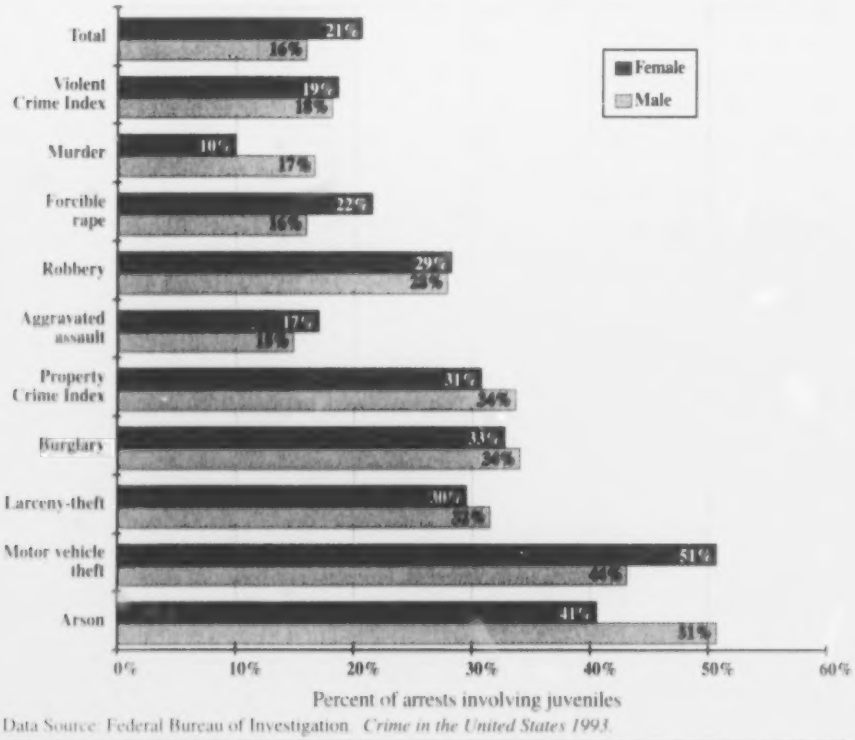
Table 2: Female Proportion of Juvenile and Adult Arrests, 1983, 1988, and 1993

Most Serious Offense	Female Proportion of Arrests of Persons Under Age 18			Female Proportion of Arrests of Persons Age 18 or Older		
	1983	1988	1993	1983	1988	1993
All Arrests*	**21%**	**22%**	**24%**	**16%**	**17%**	**19%**
Violent Crime Index	**11**	**11**	**13**	**11**	**11**	**13**
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	11	7	6	14	13	10
Forcible rape	1	2	2	0	1	1
Robbery	7	7	9	8	9	9
Aggravated assault	16	15	18	13	13	15
Property Crime Index	**20**	**20**	**24**	**24**	**26**	**27**
Burglary	7	7	10	7	9	10
Larceny-theft	27	26	31	31	32	33
Motor vehicle theft	11	10	14	8	10	10
Arson	10	10	12	14	16	17
Weapons offense	6	7	8	8	8	8
Drug abuse offense	16	12	11	14	16	17

* Includes offenses not detailed below.

Data Sources: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 1983*, *Crime in the United States 1988*, and *Crime in the United States 1993*.

Figure 1: Juvenile Proportion of Arrests by Sex, 1993



Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the United States 1993.*

For every 100,000 females age 10–17 in 1992, there were 121 female arrests for a Violent Crime Index offense.

Arrest Rates

The juvenile population of the United States has changed substantially in recent decades. Analyzing per capita arrest rates removes the effect of this changing population and simplifies comparisons of arrest trends over time. During the 10-year period from 1983 through 1992, the Violent Crime Index arrest rate generally increased for juveniles (figure 2).[2] However, this rate increased more than 80% for females versus slightly less than 50% for males. Nonetheless, female arrest rates for Violent Crime Index offenses remained far lower than male rates. For every 100,000 females age 10–17 in 1992, there were 121 female arrests for a Violent Crime Index offense. The male arrest rate was six times higher (786 per 100,000).

Between 1983 and 1992 the Property Crime Index arrest rate increased 21% for females while remaining relatively stable for males (2%). Still, the magnitude of the female Property Crime Index arrest rate was less than one-third the rate for males during the entire 10-year period.

2. At the time this analysis was prepared, the FBI had not released 1993 arrest rate statistics.

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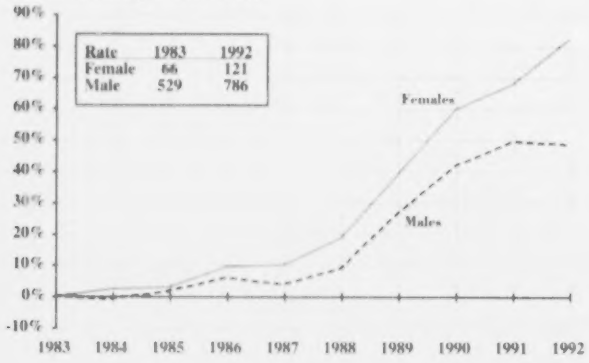
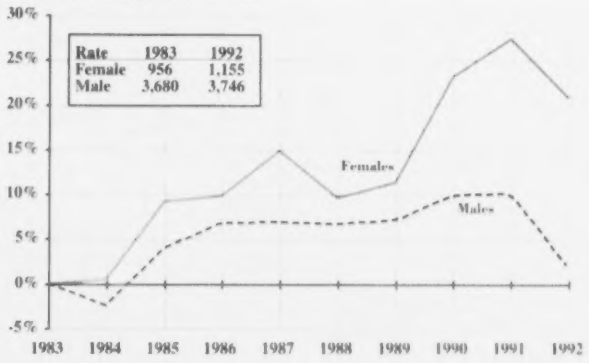
Figure 2: Percent Change in Juvenile Arrest Rates by Sex, 1983–1992

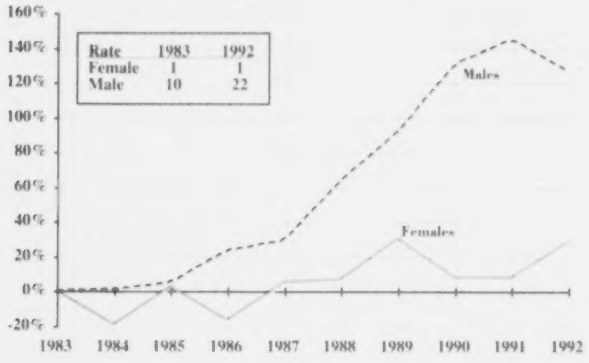
Violent Crime Index
Percent change from 1983



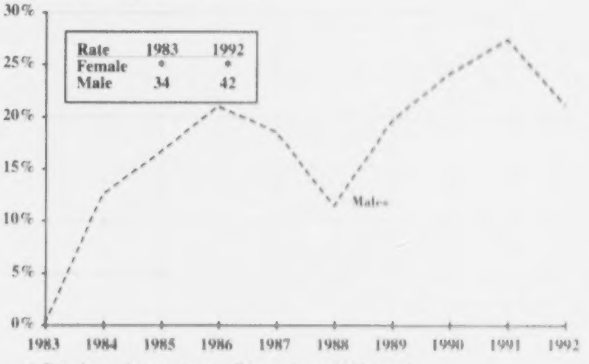
Property Crime Index
Percent change from 1983



Murder
Percent change from 1983

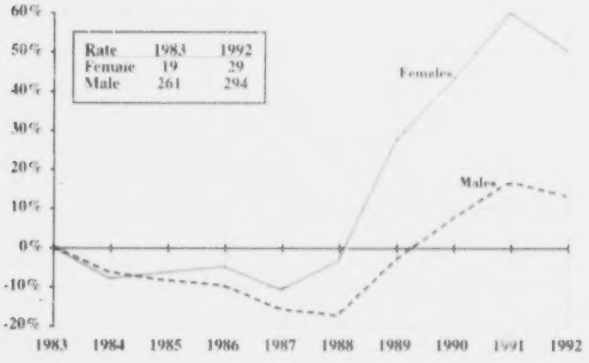


Forcible Rape
Percent change from 1983

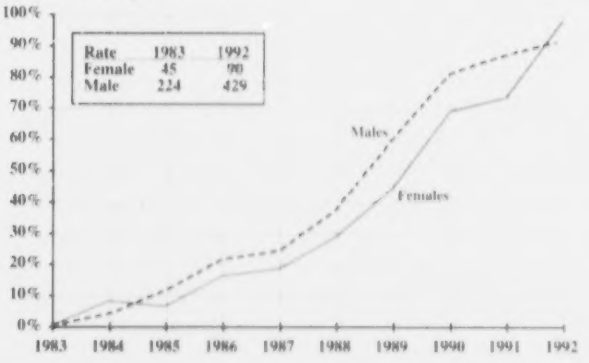


* Female numbers are too small to produce reliable trends.

Robbery
Percent change from 1983



Aggravated Assault
Percent change from 1983

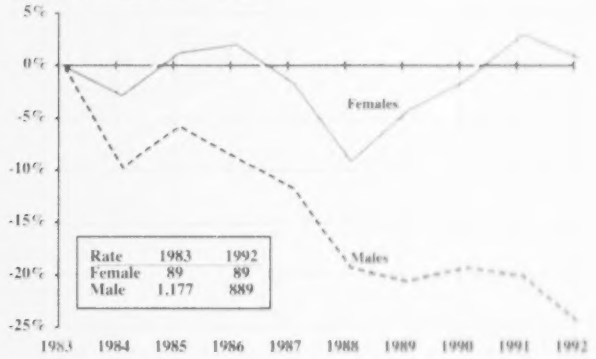


Note: Arrest rates are arrests per 100,000 males or females ages 10–17, based on data published by the FBI. FBI arrest rates, which use a base population of youth under age 18, have been recalculated with a base of youth ages 10–17. See Howard Snyder in "Arrests of Youth 1990," *OJJDP Update on Statistics*.

Figure 2: continued

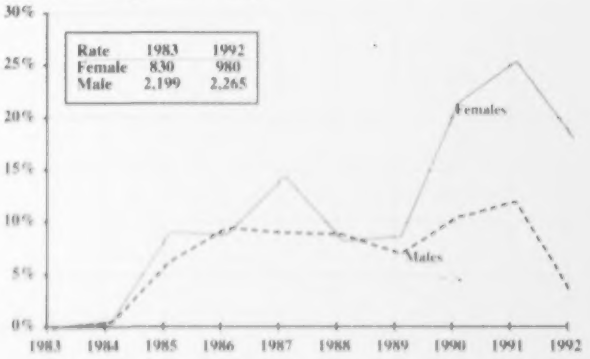
Burglary

Percent change from 1983



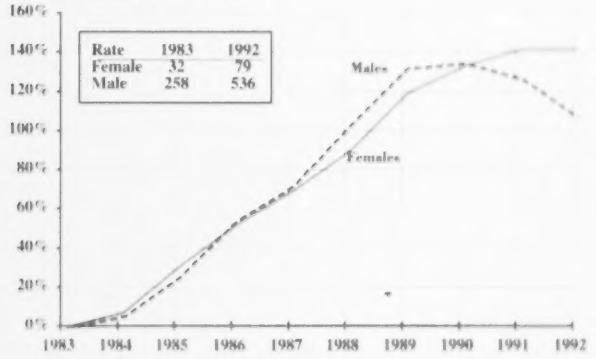
Larceny-Theft

Percent change from 1983



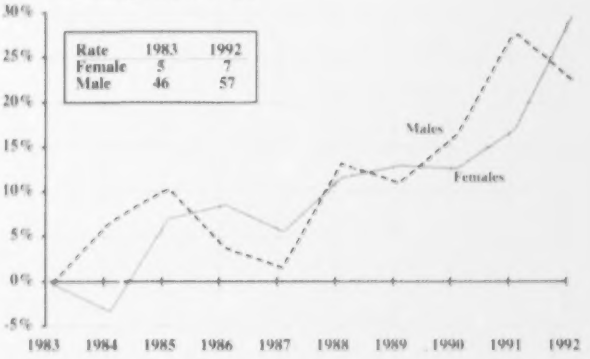
Motor Vehicle Theft

Percent change from 1983



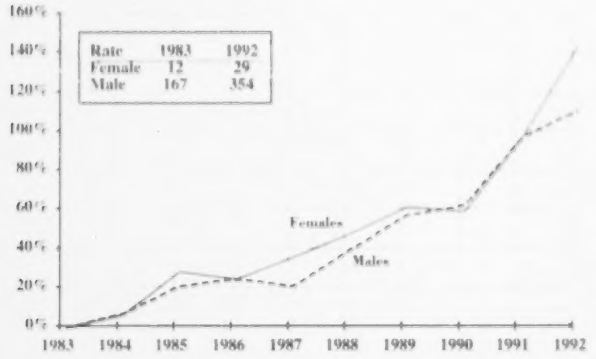
Arson

Percent change from 1983



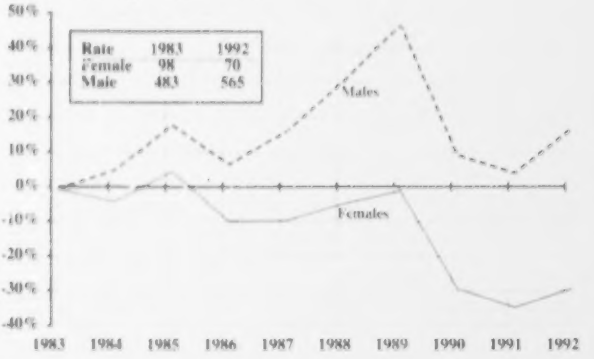
Weapons Law Violation

Percent change from 1983



Drug Abuse Violation

Percent change from 1983



Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Age-Specific and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses 1965–1992.*

Female juveniles were responsible for 22% of all person offense cases in 1993.

In some offense categories, changes in female and male arrest rates were similar. For example, aggravated assault arrest rates for both females and males nearly doubled between 1983 and 1992. Robbery arrest rates for both females and males generally declined between 1983 and 1987, before increasing sharply between 1988 and 1991 and then declining slightly in 1992.

For other offenses, the female arrest rate remained relatively flat while the male arrest rate grew. For example, the arrest rate for murder more than doubled among male juveniles between 1983 and 1992, while the female rate fluctuated within a limited range during the entire 10-year period. Between 1983 and 1992 the drug arrest rate for females generally declined, while the rate for males increased sharply between 1983 and 1989 and then declined to a level comparable to that of the early 1980s.

For some offenses, changes in arrest rates were parallel for females and males during much of the past 10 years and diverged only recently. For example, burglary arrest rates generally declined from 1983 to 1988 for both females and males. Since 1988, however, the male arrest rate for burglary continued to drop while the arrest rate for females returned to the levels of the early 1980s. Arrest rates for motor vehicle theft jumped sharply between 1983 and 1989 for both females and males. Between 1989 and 1992, however, the male arrest rate began to decline but the female rate did not. Between 1983 and 1990 the increase in arrest rates for weapons offenses was comparable for females and males (59% and 63%). However, between 1990 and 1992 the weapons arrest rate increased more sharply among females than males.

Arrest Rates by Age

Between 1983 and 1992, the Violent Crime Index arrest rate increased substantially among individuals in nearly every age category (figure 3). In relative terms, the increase in the Violent Crime Index arrest rate was almost always greater among females than among males. While very few changes occurred in the Property Crime Index arrest rate between 1983 and 1992 for males under the age of 30, the arrest rate for females increased more markedly.

Female Offenders in the Juvenile Court

Juvenile courts in the United States handled an estimated 1,489,700 delinquency cases in 1993 (table 3). Females were involved in 20% of these cases, which nearly equaled the female proportion of juvenile arrests that year (24%). Female juveniles were responsible for 22% of all person offense cases, 20% of property offense cases, 12% of drug law violation cases, and 20% of public order offense cases (e.g., disorderly conduct, weapons offenses, liquor law violations). Females were most involved in cases of simple assault (28%) and larceny-theft (29%).

The female proportions of delinquency cases involving Violent and Property Crime Index offenses were almost equal to the female proportions of arrests for those offenses. In 1993, females were involved in 16% of juvenile court cases involving Violent Crime Index offenses compared with 14% of juvenile arrests

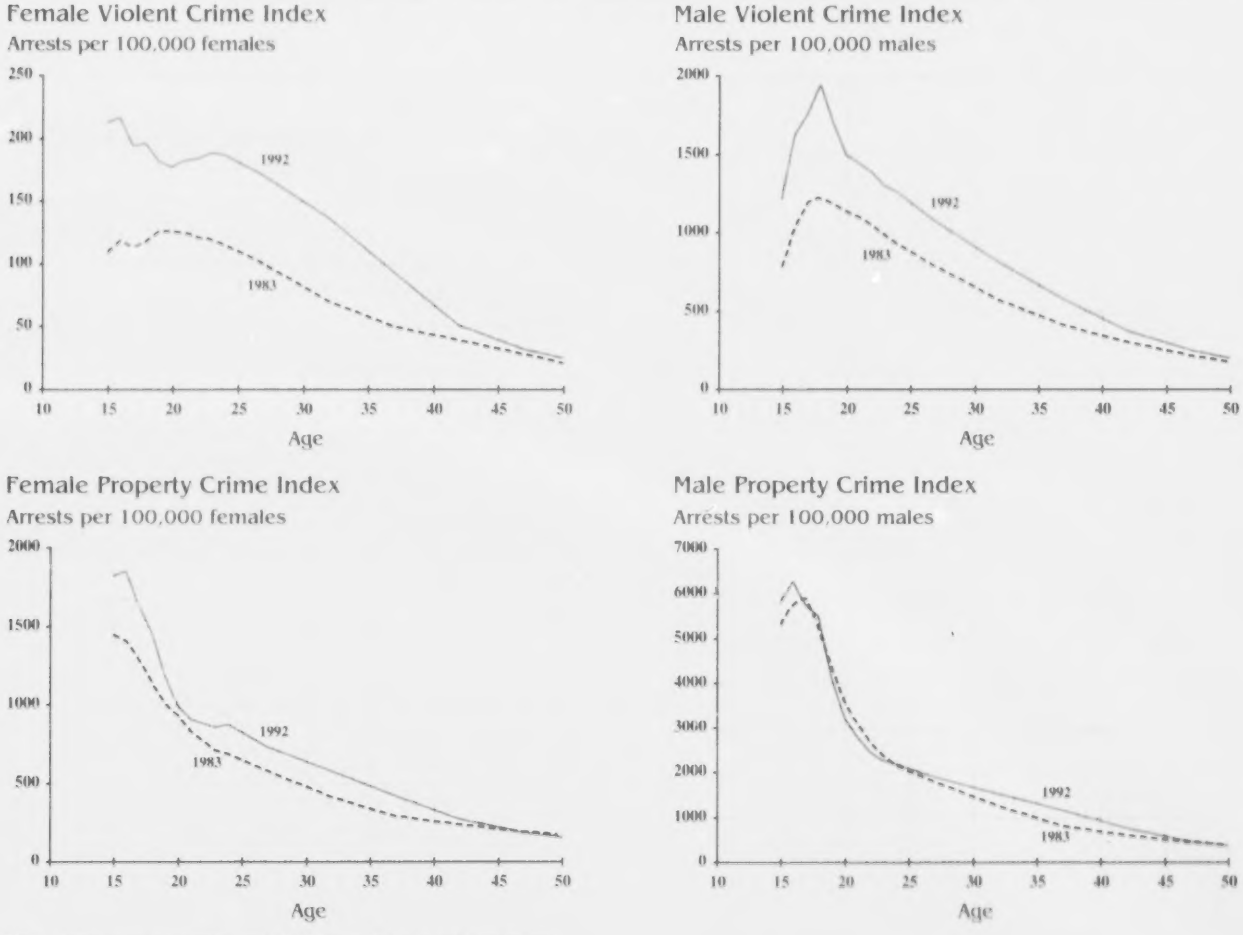
for those charges. Females accounted for 22% of juvenile court cases involving Property Crime Index offenses versus 24% of juvenile arrests for those offenses.

Delinquency Case Trends

As found in the preceding analysis of arrest trends, the number of juvenile court cases involving females increased more in relative terms between 1989 and 1993 than did the number of cases involving males. The total number of delinquency cases involving females increased by 31% between 1989 and 1993, while cases involving males increased by 21%. Growth in the delinquency caseload was greater among females than among males in cases involving person offenses and property offenses. By contrast, the number of cases involving drug law violations and public order offenses increased more among males than among females. In general, the relative growth in female and male delinquency cases paralleled the juvenile arrest trends shown above.

The total number of delinquency cases involving females increased by 31% between 1989 and 1993.

Figure 3: Arrest Rates by Sex and Age, 1983 and 1992



Note: Arrest rates are arrests per 100,000 population in each age group.

Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Age-Specific and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses 1965–1992.*

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Court Processing

At all stages of juvenile court processing, delinquency cases involving female youth received less severe outcomes than cases involving males. For example, females referred to juvenile court were less likely than males to be formally processed with the filing of a delinquency petition (figure 4). Females were most likely to be petitioned for cases involving public order offenses, while cases involving males were petitioned most often for drug law violations (table 4). Between 1989 and 1993, the likelihood of formal handling increased slightly for both females (from 41% to 43%) and males (from 53% to 56%).

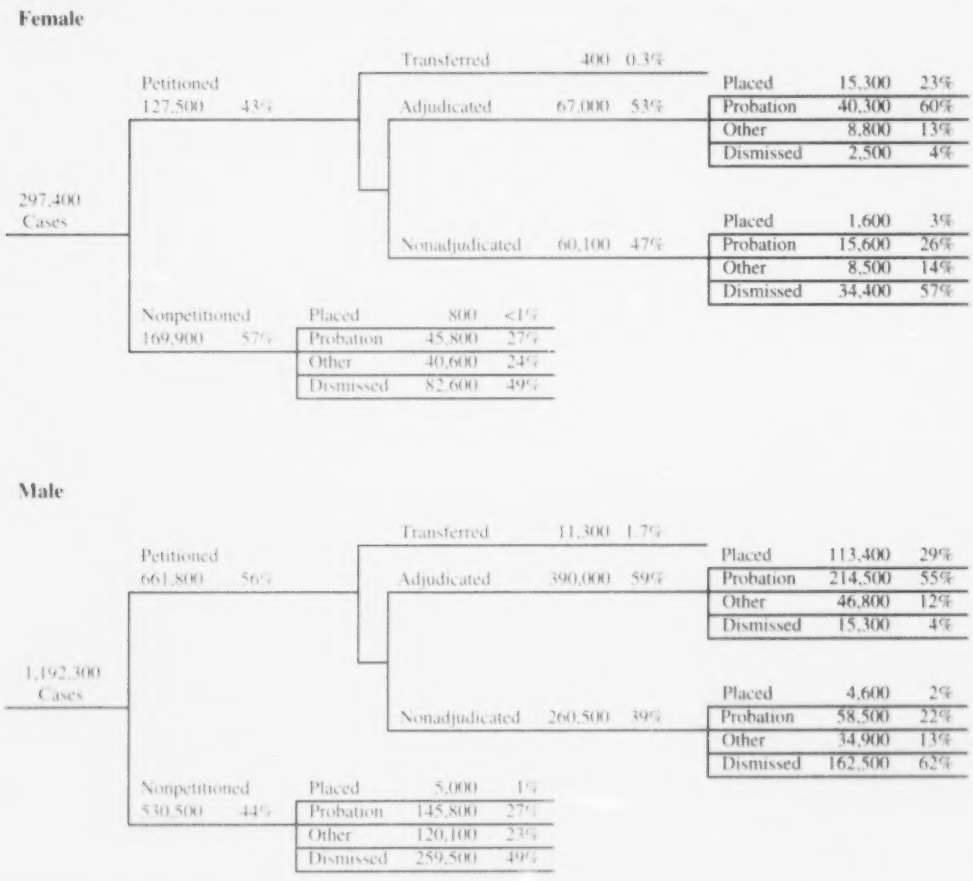
Table 3: Delinquency Cases by Most Serious Offense and Sex, 1993

Most Serious Offense	Number of Cases		Percent	Percent Change 1989–1993	
	Total	Female	Female	Female	Male
Total Cases	**1,489,700**	**297,400**	**20%**	**31%**	**21%**
Person Offense	**318,800**	**70,400**	**22**	**68**	**49**
Criminal homicide	2,800	200	8	6	49
Forcible rape	6,100	200	3	92	47
Robbery	35,600	3,200	9	62	55
Aggravated assault	77,500	16,200	21	84	53
Simple assault	166,400	46,300	28	66	46
Other violent sex offense	10,900	500	5	70	63
Other person offense	19,300	3,800	20	42	33
Property Offense	**808,900**	**161,000**	**20**	**25**	**12**
Burglary	149,700	13,300	9	20	13
Larceny-theft	353,700	102,800	29	24	7
Motor vehicle theft	61,100	10,200	17	10	-13
Arson	8,200	1,000	12	27	20
Vandalism	117,100	12,200	10	43	41
Trespassing	60,500	10,000	16	23	22
Stolen property offense	27,400	3,000	11	22	15
Other property offense	31,300	8,500	27	52	23
Drug Law Violation	**89,100**	**11,000**	**12**	**1**	**16**
Public Order Offense	**272,800**	**54,900**	**20**	**19**	**25**
Obstruction of justice	96,000	22,100	23	12	19
Disorderly conduct	71,200	17,200	24	67	44
Weapons offense	47,200	4,300	9	120	85
Liquor law violation	13,200	3,500	27	-17	-16
Nonviolent sex offense	10,900	1,000	10	-21	-10
Other public order	34,400	6,800	20	-19	-3
Violent Crime Index	**122,000**	**19,800**	**16**	**79**	**53**
Property Crime Index	**572,600**	**127,300**	**22**	**22**	**6**

Note: National estimates of juvenile delinquency cases are generated annually for the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. For information on the procedures used to generate the estimates, see the methods section in this *Update* or in *Juvenile Court Statistics 1993*. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Percentages are calculated on unrounded numbers.

Data Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice. *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 1989 and 1993* [machine-readable data files].

Figure 4: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1993



Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Data Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice. *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 1993* [machine-readable data file].

Table 4: Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1993

Most Serious Offense	Percent of Cases Petitioned		Percent of Petitioned Cases Adjudicated	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total Cases	43%	56%	53%	59%
Person	47	60	49	55
Property	38	53	51	60
Drugs	49	63	53	60
Public order	51	56	60	62

Data Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice. *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 1993* [machine readable data file].

Adjudicated females were more likely than males to be placed on formal probation.

When handled formally, delinquency cases involving female juveniles were also less likely to result in juvenile court adjudication. In 1993, 53% of petitioned cases involving female juveniles were adjudicated compared with 59% of cases involving males. For both females and males, the probability of adjudication was greatest in cases involving public order offenses. The probability of adjudication decreased slightly between 1989 and 1993 for formally handled cases involving females as well as for those involving males.

Offense Characteristics

Person offenses accounted for 24% of all female delinquency cases in 1993 compared with 21% of cases involving males (table 5). Both the female and male caseloads included a higher proportion of person offenses in 1993 than in 1989. Among all adjudicated cases between 1989 and 1993, person offense cases grew from 18% to 24% of the female caseload and from 17% to 21% of the male caseload.

Probation Caseloads

Adjudicated females were more likely than males to be placed on formal probation. Probation was the most restrictive disposition ordered by juvenile courts in 60% of adjudicated delinquency cases involving females in 1993 compared with 55% of cases involving males (table 6). This pattern occurred in all offense categories. The likelihood of probation was virtually unchanged between 1989 and 1993 for both females and males.

Table 5: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases at Various Stages of Court Processing by Sex, 1989 and 1993

	Female		Male	
Most Serious Offense	1989	1993	1989	1993
Total Cases				
Person	18%	24%	17%	21%
Property	57	54	59	54
Drugs	5	4	7	7
Public order	20	18	18	18
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Petitioned				
Person	20%	26%	19%	23%
Property	51	48	56	52
Drugs	6	4	8	8
Public order	23	22	17	18
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Adjudicated				
Person	18%	24%	17%	21%
Property	50	46	57	52
Drugs	6	4	9	8
Public order	26	25	17	19
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Data Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 1989 and 1993* [machine-readable data files].

In recent years, the female probation caseload increased more than that of male probationers. Between 1989 and 1993, the number of adjudicated delinquency cases in which probation was the most restrictive disposition increased by 26% for females and 16% for males (table 7). Increases in the number of cases resulting in probation occurred in three of the four general offense categories for females, with person offense cases showing the greatest increase.

Criminal Court Transfers

Delinquency cases involving females were far less likely to be transferred to the criminal (adult) courts than were cases involving males. In 1993, 0.3% of formally processed cases involving females were judicially transferred to criminal court compared with 1.7% of formal cases involving males. Between 1989 and 1993, relatively little change occurred in the likelihood of criminal court transfer for either males or females.

Table 6: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases Resulting in Formal Probation by Sex, 1989 and 1993

	Female		Male	
Most Serious Offense	1989	1993	1989	1993
Total Cases	60%	60%	56%	55%
Person	63	61	55	54
Property	62	62	58	58
Drugs	61	60	55	53
Public order	53	55	50	50

Data Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice. *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 1989 and 1993* [machine-readable data files].

Table 7: Percent Change in Adjudicated Delinquency Cases Resulting in Formal Probation by Sex, 1989 and 1993

	Number of Cases		Percent
Most Serious Offense	1989	1993	Change
Female	31,900	40,300	26%
Person	6,200	10,000	62
Property	16,600	19,400	17
Drugs	1,900	1,700	-11
Public order	7,200	9,300	29
Male	185,100	214,500	16%
Person	31,000	43,900	42
Property	109,700	117,300	7
Drugs	15,700	15,800	1
Public order	28,700	37,500	30

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

Data Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice. *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 1989 and 1993* [machine-readable data files].

Delinquency cases involving females were far less likely to be transferred to the criminal (adult) courts than were cases involving males.

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Secure detention was used between referral and disposition in 16% of delinquency cases involving females.

Female Juvenile Offenders in Custody

Females were less likely than males to be removed from their homes and taken into custody either before or after juvenile court adjudication. In other words, females were less likely than males to experience either short-term custody (detention) or long-term custody (commitment and out-of-home placement).

Short-Term Custody (Detention)

In 1993, secure detention was used at some point between referral and disposition in 16% of delinquency cases involving females compared with 22% of cases involving males (table 8). The likelihood of detention changed very little between 1989 and 1993 for either sex. The largest relative change was in the proportion of drug cases involving detention, which fell from 27% to 23% for females and from 38% to 32% for males. Females and males were least likely to be detained in cases involving property offenses. Males were most likely to be detained in drug offense cases (32%), while the greatest use of detention for females occurred in both drug offense and public order offense cases (23%).

Despite the lower likelihood of detention for female juvenile offenders, the number of juvenile court cases involving detained females increased more in relative terms than the number of detention cases involving males. The number of female detention cases increased by 23% between 1989 and 1993, while the corresponding increase for males was 18% (table 9). Growth in female property offense cases involving detention was more than double the growth among male cases. However, the number of drug offense cases involving detention declined more among females than among males.

Offense Profiles. The offense profile of the juvenile detention population changed slightly between 1989 and 1993. Person offenses increased both as a proportion of delinquency cases involving detention and as a proportion of juveniles held in public detention facilities. In 1993, person offenses accounted for 25% of female delinquency cases involving detention, up from 21% in 1989 (table 10). Person offenses were also more common in the male detention caseload, accounting for 25% of delinquency cases involving detention in 1993 versus 20% of detention cases in 1989.

Table 8: Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Sex, 1989 and 1993

	Female		Male	
Most Serious Offense	1989	1993	1989	1993
Total Cases	17%	16%	22%	22%
Person	19	17	27	25
Property	12	12	18	18
Drugs	27	23	38	32
Public order	25	23	26	25

Data Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice. *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 1989 and 1993* [machine-readable data files].

Table 9: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases Involving Secure Detention by Sex, 1989 and 1993

Most Serious Offense	Cases 1989	Cases 1993	Percent Change
Female	38,400	47,100	23%
Person	8,100	11,900	47
Property	15,900	20,000	26
Drugs	3,000	2,600	-13
Public order	11,400	12,700	11
Male	217,900	256,600	18%
Person	44,600	63,200	42
Property	102,400	114,300	12
Drugs	25,200	24,800	-2
Public order	45,700	54,300	19

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

Data Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice. *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 1989 and 1993* [machine-readable data files].

Table 10: Offense Profile of Delinquency Cases Involving Secure Detention and Juveniles Detained in Public Facilities by Sex, 1989 and 1993

Most Serious Offense	Female 1989	Female 1993	Male 1989	Male 1993
Delinquency Cases Involving Detention				
Person	21%	25%	20%	25%
Property	41	43	47	45
Drugs	8	5	12	10
Public order*	30	27	21	21
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Juveniles Detained in Public Facilities				
Person	16%	29%	25%	37%
Property	33	28	39	30
Drugs	9	6	14	9
Public order	15	14	10	11
Probation/parole violation	26	24	13	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Includes probation/parole violations.

Note: Offense profiles of detained juveniles are based on 1-day counts of juveniles charged with delinquent offenses, excluding juveniles with "unknown" offenses. Unknown offenses accounted for 4% of juveniles detained in public facilities in 1989 and 15% in 1993. Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Data Sources: National Center for Juvenile Justice. *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 1989 and 1993* [machine-readable data files]. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. *Census of Private and Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities 1989 and 1993* [machine-readable data files].

Female offenders were less likely than males to be ordered to an out-of-home placement.

The same pattern was found in 1-day counts of youth detained in public correctional facilities. Between 1989 and 1993, juveniles charged with person offenses increased from 16% to 29% of females held under detention status in public facilities. Person offenses also increased as a proportion of the detained male population. On the other hand, juveniles charged with property offenses declined as a proportion of detained females as well as males. One of the most striking gender differences in the offense profiles of detained juveniles was the percentage of cases in which the most serious alleged charge was a violation of probation or parole (aftercare). In 1993, 24% of females detained were charged with probation and parole violations compared with 12% of male juveniles.

Long-Term Custody (Commitment)

Female offenders were less likely than males to be ordered to an out-of-home placement following juvenile court adjudication and disposition. Placement was the most restrictive disposition in 23% of adjudicated delinquency cases involving females in 1993 compared with 29% of cases involving males (table 11). Placement was less common for females regardless of the seriousness of the offense charged against the youth. The likelihood of placement declined slightly between 1989 and 1993 for adjudicated females and males and across most offense categories.

In 1993, the number of male delinquency cases that resulted in out-of-home placement greatly outnumbered placement cases involving females. Although the number of placement cases increased by 11% for both females and males between 1989 and 1993, increases varied across offense categories (table 12). The increase in the number of female person offense cases involving placement was nearly double the increase among males. However, the decline in the number of drug offense cases involving placement was substantially greater for females than males.

Offense Profiles. The offense profiles of committed juveniles were similar to those of the detained population discussed above. Among youth involved in juvenile court placement cases, an increasing proportion was charged with

Table 11: Percent of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases Resulting in Out-of-Home Placement by Sex, 1989 and 1993

	Female		Male	
Most Serious Offense	1989	1993	1989	1993
Total Cases	26%	23%	31%	29%
Person	25	24	35	32
Property	20	18	26	26
Drugs	30	23	36	30
Public order	37	31	39	35

Data Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice. *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 1989 and 1993* [machine-readable data files].

person offenses. Between 1989 and 1993, juveniles charged with person offenses increased from 17% to 25% of all females involved in placement cases and from 19% to 23% of males (table 13).

Table 12: Percent Change in Delinquency Cases Resulting in Out-of-Home Placement by Sex, 1989 and 1993

Most Serious Offense	Cases 1989	Cases 1993	Percent Change
Female	13,700	15,300	11%
Person	2,400	3,800	60
Property	5,400	5,600	5
Drugs	1,000	700	-32
Public order	5,000	5,200	4
Male	101,900	113,400	11%
Person	19,600	26,200	34
Property	49,700	52,300	5
Drugs	10,400	9,000	-14
Public order	22,300	26,100	17

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

Data Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice. *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 1989 and 1993* [machine-readable data files].

Table 13: Offense Profile of Adjudicated Delinquency Cases Resulting in Out-of-Home Placement and Juveniles Committed to Public and Private Facilities by Sex, 1989 and 1993

Most Serious Offense	Female 1989	Female 1993	Male 1989	Male 1993
Delinquency Cases Involving Placement				
Person	17%	25%	19%	23%
Property	39	37	49	46
Drugs	7	4	10	8
Public order*	36	34	22	23
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Juveniles Committed to Public and Private Facilities				
Person	23%	31%	28%	40%
Property	46	45	50	39
Drugs	8	8	11	11
Public order	11	9	6	6
Probation/parole violation	11	7	6	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Includes probation/parole violations.

Note: Offense profiles of committed juveniles are based on 1-day counts of juveniles charged with delinquent offenses, excluding juveniles with "unknown" offenses. Unknown offenses accounted for 3% of committed juveniles in 1989 and 7% in 1993. Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Data Sources: National Center for Juvenile Justice. *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 1989 and 1993* [machine-readable data files]. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. *Census of Private and Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities 1989 and 1993* [machine-readable data files].

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Juvenile crime is still predominantly a male problem.

As reflected by 1-day counts of youth held in public and private facilities in 1989 and 1993, juveniles charged with person offenses also increased as a proportion of all committed youth. Person offenses grew from 23% to 31% of the committed female population and from 28% to 40% of committed males. Juveniles charged with property offenses declined as a proportion of committed juvenile offenders, both for females and males.

State Variations

In 1992, females represented 20% or more of juvenile detention admissions to public facilities in 27 States and the District of Columbia (table 14).[3] Overall, the number of detention admissions involving female juvenile offenders increased by 3% between 1988 and 1992. The largest relative increases in female detention admissions were seen in Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, and New York.[4] Substantial decreases (greater than 50%) were reported by several other jurisdictions, including Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.

Females were less prevalent among juvenile commitment admissions to public facilities, accounting for 20% or more of the admissions in only nine jurisdictions.[5] Three States—Delaware, Massachusetts, and Vermont—reported no female commitment admissions to public facilities in 1992. The highest proportions of females among commitment admissions to public facilities were reported by the District of Columbia (39%), Oklahoma (33%), Wyoming (33%), and South Dakota (26%). The largest relative increases in female commitment admissions were seen in the District of Columbia, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Idaho, while the largest relative decreases occurred in Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and South Dakota.

Conclusion

The findings of this study support the popular contention that female delinquency has increased relatively more than male delinquency in recent years. Of course, juvenile crime is still predominantly a male problem. More than three-quarters of juvenile arrests and juvenile court delinquency cases involve males. If recent trends continue, however, female delinquents will occupy even more of the time and attention of policymakers, service providers, court officials, law enforcement agencies, and communities.

3. Information collected in the CIC census reflects the total number of admissions for the preceding year. Thus, data from the 1989 census are for 1988 admissions, and the 1993 census reflects 1992 admissions.

4. Very large percentage increases in female admissions reported by smaller States are often the result of the number of admissions being very low in 1989.

5. Admissions data reflect publicly operated facilities only. Because some jurisdictions employ private providers for residential placement of juvenile offenders, these data may represent neither the entire juvenile correctional population of a given State nor its overall placement practices. See the methods section of this *Summary* for further information.

Table 14: Juvenile Detention and Commitment Admissions to Public Facilities by State, 1988–1992

State (Number of Facilities)	Detention Admissions					Commitment Admissions				
				Percent Change: 1988–1992					Percent Change: 1988–1992	
	Total	Female	Percent Female	Female	Male	Total	Female	Percent Female	Female	Male
Total U.S. (1,025)	532,683	99,571	19%	3%	8%	138,661	14,998	11%	3%	19%
Alabama (16)	7,986	1,462	18	-19	28	2,303	261	11	-29	1
Alaska (5)	1,350	355	26	7	-18	97	12	12	-48	-4
Arizona (14)	15,312	3,004	20	63	15	2,115	292	14	50	-41
Arkansas (10)	4,253	783	18	58	115	1,107	75	7	-35	-8
California (103)	128,974	17,698	14	0	7	47,690	2,964	6	10	39
Colorado (9)	12,759	2,269	18	34	52	641	6	1	-73	180
Connecticut (4)	3,021	668	22	39	10	472	97	21	21	31
Delaware (3)	711	92	13	-53	-18	327	0	0	—	57
District of Columbia (4)	365	150	41	-84	-97	370	143	39	500+	-59
Florida (49)	33,498	4,857	14	-14	-12	3,397	372	11	-38	-14
Georgia (28)	19,723	4,539	23	10	22	1,430	250	17	-37	-50
Hawaii (2)	1,304	477	37	-62	-54	222	31	14	15	-6
Idaho (3)	686	114	17	-35	-16	536	117	22	244	79
Illinois (19)	11,786	1,447	12	-32	-21	7,275	341	5	-17	38
Indiana (31)	13,599	3,465	25	9	9	3,230	642	20	-34	0
Iowa (13)	2,431	762	31	-31	-35	1,086	243	22	51	55
Kansas (13)	5,703	1,502	26	39	78	778	88	11	-54	14
Kentucky (27)	4,361	926	21	-24	57	2,299	381	17	127	157
Louisiana (15)	7,425	1,305	18	102	134	1,195	75	6	-29	-16
Maine (1)	299	56	19	-3	-5	255	35	14	40	-11
Maryland (13)	5,364	723	13	-32	-12	1,118	61	5	-59	-21
Massachusetts (10)	1,857	321	17	120	-20	609	0	0	-100	-63
Michigan (43)	15,936	3,189	20	10	8	1,995	279	14	-19	-2
Minnesota (18)	7,722	1,765	23	22	7	2,400	290	12	100	14
Mississippi (9)	3,045	1,047	34	-19	-42	1,587	156	10	81	75
Missouri (45)	8,962	2,221	25	-19	-7	1,878	266	14	8	54
Montana (6)	414	140	34	500+	500+	481	113	23	-16	7
Nebraska (4)	2,632	450	17	-32	24	456	71	16	-8	15
Nevada (9)	8,201	2,593	32	45	10	1,043	141	14	38	30
New Hampshire (2)	429	85	20	12	80	174	28	16	-15	-24
New Jersey (46)	12,224	1,874	15	-10	-14	2,362	78	3	-66	-15
New Mexico (14)	6,532	1,159	18	16	14	1,646	241	15	59	21
New York (65)	6,566	1,845	28	107	-22	4,499	534	12	-4	30
North Carolina (24)	5,668	1,844	33	-3	6	982	163	17	-46	-43
North Dakota (3)	419	139	33	-8	23	390	57	15	8	152
Ohio (62)	35,956	9,075	25	-7	11	10,134	1,920	19	23	25
Oklahoma (16)	3,774	880	23	-25	3	1,889	622	33	368	456
Oregon (13)	7,992	1,380	17	-13	39	1,999	174	9	1	-10
Pennsylvania (34)	14,794	1,370	9	2	17	1,171	108	9	-1	-21
Rhode Island (1)	324	82	25	-59	-56	644	89	14	256	296
South Carolina (9)	2,776	489	18	-27	10	1,306	254	19	27	33
South Dakota (6)	2,327	723	31	29	37	347	91	26	-61	-8
Tennessee (23)	17,349	4,214	24	-2	15	1,605	200	12	-30	-27
Texas (55)	34,316	5,421	16	13	39	5,865	414	7	0	23
Utah (16)	8,405	1,877	22	45	51	1,630	296	18	164	146
Vermont (1)	285	50	18	25	40	4	0	0	—	-71
Virginia (58)	16,277	3,197	20	17	31	2,911	464	16	-41	31
Washington (30)	15,153	2,794	18	44	-4	8,508	1,230	14	50	16
West Virginia (6)	801	131	16	-42	-19	563	53	9	18	8
Wisconsin (13)	10,631	2,556	24	91	84	1,406	102	7	-45	81
Wyoming (2)	6	6	100	-63	-100	234	78	33	-43	-31

Note: Figures in parentheses are the number of public facilities reporting 1992 data in each jurisdiction in 1993.

Data Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. *Census of Private and Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities 1989 and 1993* [machine-readable data files].

Related Reading

For more information about the National Center for Juvenile Justice, write to 710 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15219-3000, or call 412-227-6950. To obtain *Juvenile Court Statistics*, other publications using data from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, or any reports that focus on juvenile justice statistics, contact the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (related readings appear below).

For more information about juvenile justice issues, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention offers many **free** (up to five) and fee titles that can be ordered by juvenile justice professionals. Write the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849–6000, call 800–638–8736, or e-mail askncjrs@ncjrs.org.

Delinquency Prevention Works (Program Summary), November 1995, NCJ 155006.

How Juveniles Get to Criminal Court (Update on Statistics), October 1994, NCJ 150039.

Juvenile Court Statistics 1992 (Statistics Report), June 1996, NCJ 154168.

Juvenile Court's Response to Violent Offenders: 1985–1989 (Update on Statistics), April 1993, NCJ 139558.

Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report, August 1995, NCJ 153569.

Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1996 Update on Violence (Statistics Summary), February 1996, NCJ 159107.

Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1993 (Statistics Report), September 1995, NCJ 154022.

Matrix of Community-Based Initiatives (Program Summary), Updated September 1995, NCJ 154816.

Offenders in Juvenile Court, 1993 (Update on Statistics), June 1996, NCJ 160945.

What Works: Promising Interventions in Juvenile Justice (Program Report), October 1994, NCJ 150858. $19.00 (U.S.), $23.00 (Canada), $30.00 (other countries).

A topical literature search of the NCJRS data base on female juvenile offenders is also available (TS 021529) for $5.00 (U.S./Canada) or $7.50 (other countries).

Methods

Juvenile Arrests

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects information on arrests made by local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. The data can be separated into arrests involving persons under and over the age of 18 and arrests involving males versus those involving females. The arrest statistics generated by the UCR Program are based on the experience of a large number of law enforcement agencies. However, not all agencies are able to participate in the UCR. Furthermore, some agencies are unable to report data in enough detail to support analyses of arrests by age and sex. In 1993, arrest data by age and sex were reported by police agencies with jurisdiction over 83% of the U.S. population.

This study presents national estimates of the number of arrests involving persons under the age of 18. The FBI does not calculate national estimates for arrests involving persons under the age of 18, but its annual publication *Crime in the United States* provides national estimates for the total number of arrests for various offenses. The arrest estimates for persons under the age of 18 presented in this study were developed by deriving the proportion of youth arrests in each offense category from data reported by UCR-participating jurisdictions and applying that proportion to the UCR national estimate of total arrests for that offense.

Similarly, the FBI publishes arrest rates (see *Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses 1965–1992*) that are calculated as the number of juvenile arrests per 100,000 persons under the age of 18. The arrest rates used in this study are based on rates published by the FBI but are recalculated using a population base of persons ages 10–17. These rates are preferred because very few arrests involve persons under the age of 10.

Juvenile Delinquency Cases

National estimates of juvenile delinquency cases are generated by the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and published annually in a series of reports titled *Juvenile Court Statistics*.[6] Sponsored by OJJDP, the National Juvenile Court Data Archive collects data about juvenile court cases from State and local agencies throughout the Nation. Data are collected in two forms—detailed case-level data and aggregate court-level data. In 1993, case-level data describing each case's demographic and processing characteristics were obtained from 1,375 jurisdictions in 26 States. Combined, these jurisdictions contained 49% of the Nation's juvenile population (i.e., youth age 10 through the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction) and handled 689,505 delinquency cases in 1993. Aggregate court-level data (e.g., number of cases handled per year) were collected

6. The latest report in the series is: Jeffrey A. Butts, Howard N. Snyder, Terrence A. Finnegan, Anne L. Aughenbaugh, and Rowen S. Poole. *Juvenile Court Statistics 1993*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1996.

from an additional 443 jurisdictions in 6 States. In all, the 1993 national estimates of delinquency cases were based on data from 1,818 jurisdictions containing 67% of the Nation's juvenile population.

National estimates of juvenile court cases are developed by weighting the archive's case-level and court-level data with weights that incorporate key characteristics known to affect juvenile court caseloads—the upper age of the juvenile court's jurisdiction in each State and the age and race composition of the juvenile population in each U.S. county. The basic assumption underlying the estimation procedure is that the volume and characteristics of juvenile court caseloads are shaped by the same set of factors in reporting and nonreporting jurisdictions of similar size and demographic profile. A more complete description of the estimation procedure appears in each *Juvenile Court Statistics* report.

Juvenile Correctional Populations

Sponsored by OJJDP, the Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities is conducted biannually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. More commonly known as Children in Custody (or CIC), the census is designed to provide facility-based admissions and 1-day counts of youth held in public and private residential centers, such as detention centers, reception and/or diagnostic facilities, shelters, training schools, camps, ranches, and group homes. Detention centers operated as part of adult jails, drug abuse treatment centers, and foster homes are not included in the census. Data are provided through questionnaires completed by facility administrators or other personnel. The data analyzed in this study represent 1988 and 1992 juvenile admissions to short-term and long-term public facilities and 1-day counts of all youth held in either public or private facilities on the 1989 and 1993 census reference dates (February 15 and 16, respectively). Only juveniles charged with delinquency offenses were included in the analyses. Status offenders and nonoffenders were excluded.

Data Table 1: Juvenile Arrest Rates by Sex, 1973–1992

Violent Crime Index

Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Female	57.9	68.4	68.1	65.9	64.1	67.8	68.0	71.1	69.9	69.3	66.1	67.7	68.0	72.5	72.9	78.4	91.9	105.8	111.1	120.6
Male	509.7	568.6	547.6	527.6	530.7	600.6	582.0	593.3	574.4	561.2	528.8	524.9	538.3	560.2	549.9	575.4	669.7	749.1	789.7	786.4

Murder

Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Female	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
Male	12.1	12.1	10.0	10.7	11.1	11.0	11.3	11.6	12.6	11.9	9.6	9.7	10.1	11.8	12.4	15.6	18.4	22.1	23.5	21.7

Rape

Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Female	—	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9
Male	31.5	32.7	27.3	28.9	29.9	30.6	33.4	30.8	31.2	33.7	34.4	38.7	40.1	41.6	40.7	38.3	41.1	42.6	43.8	41.6

Robbery

Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Female	21.1	24.8	25.1	21.9	21.6	23.1	22.1	23.9	23.4	20.9	19.1	17.6	17.9	18.2	17.0	18.4	24.3	27.3	30.6	28.7
Male	276.6	310.5	293.0	263.9	264.9	316.7	288.4	307.1	296.2	279.7	260.8	244.0	238.6	235.3	219.2	214.7	252.1	279.4	304.5	294.2

Aggravated Assault

Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Female	35.4	41.8	41.4	42.2	40.9	42.9	44.3	45.5	44.8	46.9	45.2	48.8	48.1	52.5	53.6	58.1	65.2	76.3	78.4	89.5
Male	189.3	213.3	217.3	223.9	224.5	242.5	248.8	243.7	234.2	235.8	224.0	232.8	249.5	271.7	277.6	306.8	358.0	404.9	418.1	429.1

Weapons

Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Female	8.8	10.5	9.6	10.3	10.5	10.0	11.1	10.6	11.3	13.0	12.0	12.7	15.4	15.0	16.3	17.7	19.4	19.1	23.5	29.2
Male	152.5	170.3	146.4	150.5	147.6	153.9	170.5	171.4	177.1	174.6	167.1	179.1	202.3	209.0	202.6	233.6	263.7	271.6	329.4	353.6

Note: Arrest rates are arrests per 100,000 males or females ages 10–17, based on data published by the FBI. FBI arrest rates, which use a base population of youth under age 18, have been recalculated with a base of youth ages 10–17. See Howard Snyder in *Arrests of Youth 1990*, OJJDP Update on Statistics.

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Data Table 1: continued

Property Crime Index

Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Female	891.6	1143.5	1089.9	1034.9	1075.3	1082.7	1068.3	1005.3	976.9	978.0	955.8	960.7	1043.8	1049.5	1097.9	1047.2	1064.8	1177.4	1217.4	1154.7
Male	3768.1	4670.0	4463.1	4263.0	4284.0	4403.0	4367.8	4234.2	4031.4	3908.7	3680.4	3593.4	3826.4	3931.2	3933.6	3925.3	3943.0	4045.2	4052.1	3746.1

Burglary

Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Female	75.4	94.8	99.4	93.9	104.4	108.8	113.8	107.5	101.3	98.1	88.5	86.2	89.7	90.4	87.2	80.5	84.8	87.4	91.3	89.3
Male	1354.1	1648.5	1683.1	1552.4	1560.7	1623.7	1540.8	1498.5	1420.8	1326.3	1177.2	1063.8	1110.5	1075.6	1040.7	952.0	936.0	951.7	942.4	888.7

Larceny—Theft

Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Female	775.7	1003.7	946.7	896.2	916.2	916.1	893.3	845.5	830.4	836.8	829.6	834.5	905.7	903.9	950.1	899.1	902.7	1008.2	1041.4	980.1
Male	1848.3	2443.4	2277.4	2216.1	2201.4	2248.2	2308.3	2291.0	2236.3	2250.2	2198.9	2208.5	2340.1	2409.1	2400.6	2396.4	2355.7	2433.4	2464.3	2265.2

Motor Vehicle Theft

Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Female	35.6	39.1	38.2	39.4	49.3	51.8	54.8	46.0	39.6	36.7	32.4	34.9	42.7	49.5	55.2	61.8	71.4	75.9	78.6	78.5
Male	516.5	523.8	450.4	441.0	470.0	476.3	460.6	391.8	320.0	286.5	258.2	271.9	324.7	398.5	445.5	524.6	600.0	606.4	586.4	535.6

Arson

Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Female	4.9	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.2	5.7	6.4	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.8
Male	49.3	54.3	52.2	53.5	51.8	54.7	58.1	52.8	54.2	45.6	46.1	49.2	51.0	47.9	46.9	52.3	51.3	53.7	59.1	56.6

Drugs

Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Female	197.7	216.3	166.1	162.2	160.6	167.8	140.0	130.4	119.1	106.0	97.7	93.9	102.5	88.6	88.8	93.3	97.1	69.5	64.2	69.6
Male	865.2	1001.6	805.2	800.9	785.9	808.2	682.2	627.0	596.8	524.9	482.9	508.4	571.6	517.0	561.8	632.4	712.0	530.0	504.5	564.6

Note: Arrest rates are arrests per 100,000 males or females ages 10–17, based on data published by the FBI. FBI arrest rates, which use a base population of youth under age 18, have been recalculated with a base of youth ages 10–17. See Howard Snyder in *Arrests of Youth 1990*, OJJDP Update on Statistics.

Data Table 2: Arrest Rates by Sex and Age, 1983 and 1992

	Violent Crimes Index				Property Crimes Index			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
Ages	1983	1992	1983	1992	1983	1992	1983	1992
13–14	65.5	144.8	400.2	681.3	1071.5	1443.2	3560.2	4008.9
15	110.5	214.1	783.1	1210.3	1456.0	1829.3	5298.7	5780.8
16	119.5	217.4	1037.1	1620.6	1413.5	1858.2	5813.5	6272.7
17	114.8	195.3	1196.1	1757.2	1293.4	1639.6	5905.4	5741.5
18	119.3	196.6	1231.3	1943.9	1145.2	1471.1	5214.7	5491.7
19	127.5	182.5	1183.7	1697.7	1019.6	1200.7	4347.9	4130.2
20	127.5	178.0	1138.4	1499.7	939.6	1005.9	3569.5	3241.1
21	126.5	183.8	1102.8	1441.1	841.4	919.9	3104.3	2793.9
22	121.8	185.0	1045.2	1384.8	772.3	885.1	2678.6	2465.5
23	120.9	189.1	987.0	1304.7	718.2	863.2	2406.5	2280.1
24	115.9	188.2	929.8	1263.0	689.8	882.1	2183.7	2193.6
25–29	101.5	171.8	785.0	1071.6	585.7	740.7	1794.4	1905.2
30–34	71.1	137.7	567.6	810.8	419.0	588.5	1265.9	1541.6
35–39	51.0	94.8	407.1	575.0	295.7	426.4	816.3	1154.5
40–44	39.6	51.5	302.5	374.8	243.6	275.3	596.1	757.9
45–49	29.2	32.8	214.8	247.3	196.7	190.5	441.0	451.8
50–54	16.9	21.1	148.7	172.5	164.0	144.5	336.9	300.7
55–59	10.4	12.1	97.1	112.7	123.7	107.0	242.0	200.0
60–64	6.2	6.1	66.0	71.8	93.9	82.6	173.8	140.6

Note: Arrest rates are arrests per 100,000 population in each group.

Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Age-Specific and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses 1965–1992.*

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